

NO PEACE IS POSSIBLE AMID POVERTY

A BITTER CLASS WAR IS BEING WAGED



Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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WORKERS OF THE WORLD! DEMAND THE RELEASE OF ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI!

MURDERED FOR PROFIT

SWIFT CURRENT SWEEPS MEN TO DEATH
CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE—
FRASER CANYON A DEATH TRAP.

We herewith present in full a petition issued by the Brotherhood of Timber Workers to "Injunction Bill" Taft, the fat office boy of the plutocracy. We know too well the class character of the State to have even the remotest idea that "Cincinnati Fatty" or any other politician for that matter, would intervene in the interests of workers and against the interests of the thieves who own the Lumber Trust. It is for the reason that the petition contains many illuminating facts that it is reproduced in these columns.

A PETITION FOR INTERVENTION IN LOUISIANA

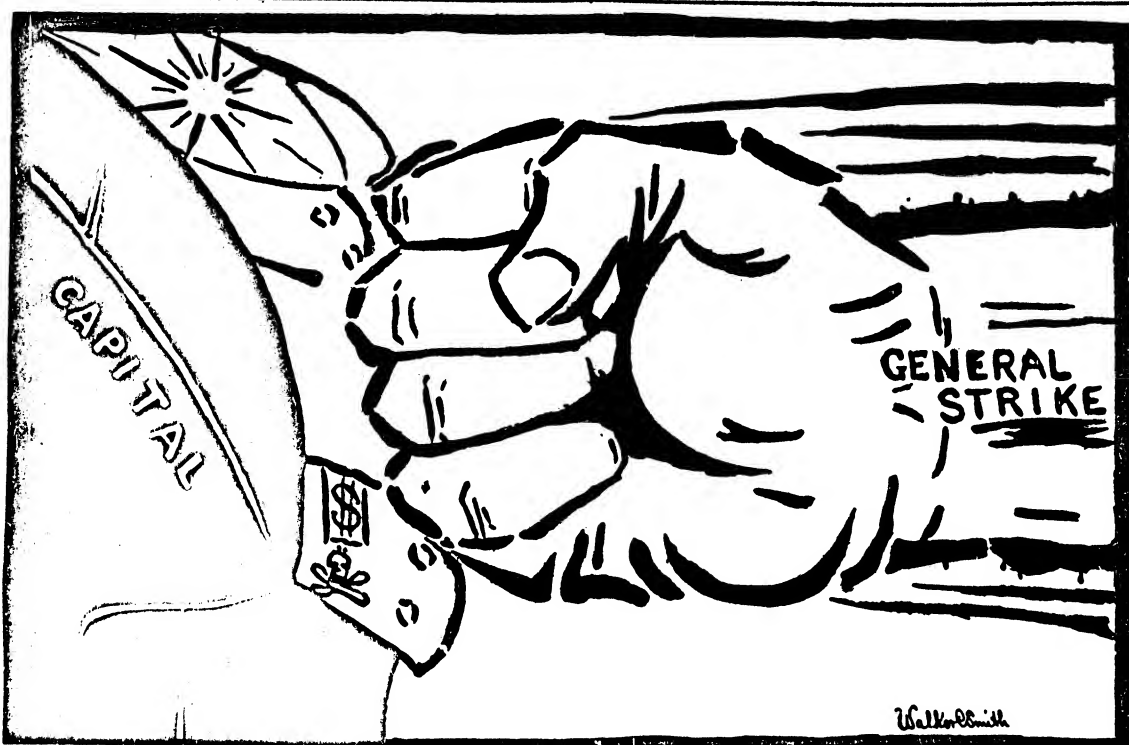
Honorable Wm. H. Taft, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency: The daily papers of even date, September 9th, 1912, report that you are seriously considering the calling of Congress in special session for the purpose of authorizing intervention in Mexico, on the ground that there American Citizens have been "robbed, assaulted and even murdered." Should you issue this call, we petition Your Excellency to at the same time ask Congress for authority to intervene in the State of Louisiana, for here a Republican form of Government no longer exists, all the guarantees of the Federal and State constitution having been overthrown by a combine of corporations known as the Southern Lumber Operators Association.

As ground for this petition, we set forth the following illegal acts and inhuman deeds: The Association, operating over several Southern States, has established a "clearing house for labor" and no man, today, can secure employment in the Southern Lumber Industry, unless he takes an anti-union oath and signs an employment application blank releasing everyone, except himself, from legal liability; it has, through this "clearing house," blacklisted and bounded from State to State more than One Thousand men, thereby causing them, their friends and families untold suffering; it holds thousands of other workers, especially the colored people, under conditions that are nothing short of peonage; it has fenced in whole towns, even including the "United States" Post Office; it forces us, the Post Offices in the Timber Belt being nearly always in a Company commissary, or under the Company's control, to register a large amount of our mail or it never reaches destination, the Association thereby committing against us what it cries from the house-tops we are intending to do, sabotage in one of its worst forms; it has imported into the States of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi an army of gunmen of the worst and lowest type and these thugs have been commissioned as deputy sheriffs by the local authorities and turned loose to carry on their trade of promoting lawlessness and murder. A few specific cases will prove to Your Excellency that we have not overdrawn the picture of conditions existing in the Southern Timber Belt, especially in Louisiana, though its State government is now in the hands of "Progressive" Democrats and Republicans.

Several months ago President A. L. Emerson of the Brotherhood was assaulted in Lake Charles, La., by general manager Sheffield Bridgewater of the Industrial Lumber Company, knocked down, and nothing was ever done to Bridgewater; at Zwolle, La., organizer Wiggins was only saved from being lynched by the thugs of the Sabine Lumber Co., by the timely arrival of Union men and sympathizers, and not one of these thugs was even so much as arrested; at Oakdale, La., on July 6th, '12, a thug of the Industrial Lumber Co., fired two shots from a rifle at H. G. Creel and, when Creel attempted to make an affidavit against his would-be assassin, he was told he "could not do so, as he was not a resident of Louisiana," and, when he finally made the affidavit, the thug was immediately released on bail; on July 7th while the Brotherhood and its allies were holding a meeting on the public road at Grabow, La., they were fired upon by gunmen concealed in several different places on the plant of the Galloway Lumber Co., three men were killed outright, two Unionists and one gunman, and forty or more wounded, one of whom has since died, a Unionist, making a total of four deaths on account of the Grabow "riot."

Though women and children were in our assembly, the meeting was fired upon by fifteen to twenty gunmen, using pump guns and rifles loaded with buckshot and soft-nosed. (Continued on page 2.)



A BODY BLOW! RIGHT IN THE BREAD BASKET!

WILL "FATTY" INTERVENE

BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS PETITION THE PRESIDENT—FACTS OF BITTER TIMBER WAR RECITED—REIGN OF TERROR EXISTS.

FOLEY, WELCH & STEWART, MURDERERS—in the way to write the names of the contractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction work, for these contractors are as guilty of the death of scores of laborers who have been drowned in the Fraser river as though their hands, had actually plunged a knife into the quivering bodies of the toilers. From the Edmonton Daily Capital is taken the following editorial in full:

The Terrible Tragedies of the Fraser Canyon.

Evidence continues to pile up that the Fraser River canyon, between the head of steel and Fort George, has been the scene of a most shocking and callous sacrifice of human life. If there is one-tenth truth in the stories which come down from rail-head there is necessity for a most searching investigation and reason for someone somewhere in the big trap set for labor in that country to suffer a severe penalty.

The story told is so shocking as to be almost incredible in a civilized country. Men by the hundreds are taken into the Fraser valley to work on construction. Arrived there, they discover that there is no money in it for them, that the charge for fare, the cost of clothing and supplies, the deductions on one count and another and the lost time makes it impossible for them to lay up any saving worthy of the name for the season's work. They look around for a way to get out. Up the river are the construction company boats on which they must pay 15 cents a mile, if they have that much money. Beyond are the construction company's trains and camps at which they know they will not be fed, money or no money. Down the river lies the rapids. It is the only way, and they take the chance.

The number drowned in the Fraser Canyon this year has been variously estimated at from twenty-five to fifty. Men who have no interest in exaggerating, state definitely and without reservation that at least twenty-five bodies have been found, and men who have been in Edmonton claim that they have actually witnessed tragedies upon the river.

Down in Montreal, Collingwood Schrieber is still talking about the shortage of labor hampering the work of construction.

Surely there is something monstrously wrong here which needs attention by whatever authority such matters should come under.

Even from a purely mercenary point of view, Edmonton cannot afford to have this thing continue. So long as men know that if they go to the Fraser they may be sent down the river to their death there will be the shortage of labor which Collingwood Schrieber talks about, and the day when this city will be connected up with the Pacific Coast will be just that much delayed.

But this mercenary consideration is secondary. The commonest sentiments of humanitarianism demand that this terrible tragedy be brought to an end.

This is borne out by the statements of Mr. J. E. Haight, a partner in the firm of Haight, Lodge and Mangnall of Fort George. Mr. Haight is a mining engineer, thoroughly conversant with conditions in the camps, and his statements come from personal knowledge:

"Only men of long experience on the Fraser can afford to take the risk of going down the rapids by raft, and even to them the voyage is a race with death. But the laborers become reckless of consequences. Determined to leave the camps, unable to afford the charges of from 10 to 15 cents a mile on the steamboats of Foley, Welch and Stewart, and the cost of food on the voyage at 75 cents a meal, they seek to make their way down stream to Fort George and thence to the Pacific coast. These men don't understand anything about the different waters, about the whirlpools and the treachery of the rapids. Some of them attempt to go down the river by night. They make their rafts, get out, and frequently never are heard of again. Sometimes they get stuck on the rocks, and once in that position it is almost impossible for them to get off again. The strength of the current is too strong for them to push off. If a man is once in the water, it is all over."

The men on the G. T. P. are on strike. Most of them are members of the I. W. W. All of them are standing solidly together to gain better conditions. They are seeking higher wages, good food, and more reasonable charges for the materials they are forced to purchase from the pluck-me company stores. They seek also to lessen the death toll of the deadly Fraser River rapids. Their aim is to take the power from the contractors whereby the latter coin the deaths of the workers into profits for themselves. These strikers ask that they be aided in their strike to the extent of a contribution from each worker who reads this. They are feeding several thousand strikers and the company is under bonds to finish the line before the completion of the Panama canal. Send financial assistance to the strike secretary, A. O. Morse, Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C.

Many Thousands Strike to Free Ettor

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 30.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER:

FOUR MILLS ARE TIED UP, INCLUDING THE WOOLEN TRUST. OVER TWELVE THOUSAND WORKERS ARE OUT IN LAWRENCE. THE WORKERS IN OTHER SECTIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS ARE AWAITING CALL TO STRIKE. INDICATIONS POINT TO A MASS REVOLT ON BEHALF OF ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI. WORKERS IN EASTERN SECTION ARE DETERMINED THAT THEY MUST BE FREE.

ST. JOHN.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 29.—Police stupidity caused a small riot on Essex street this morning. Cordon of police blocked the parade and attacked the visiting delegations from Lowell, Haverhill and Boston, who had come to take part in demonstration in memory of Annie Lapizzo.

Clubs were used and shots were fired by the police.

Two policemen, but no paraders, were hurt. No arrests were made, but arrest of Carl Tresca, marshal, is said to be impending.

The parade was orderly and the assault was entirely uncalled for. It is the belief here that it was provoked to discredit the

general strike and the Ettor-Giovannitti case.

It is condemned by witnesses and paraders.

The Annie Lapizzo memorial demonstration in the afternoon was most impressive. There was a big turnout, despite the police assault and a downpour of rain. The visiting delegations brought wreaths. Memorial speeches were made in which the working class was urged to build up ONE BIG UNION in order to put an end to the system responsible for the shooting of Annie Lapizzo.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 28.—A spontaneous general strike began in the Washington mills here on Thursday afternoon. It spread to the Wood, Ayer, Everett, Arlington and Lower Pacific mills on Friday. Shutdown of all the Woolen Trust mills followed. Over 12,000 operatives affected. Strike is a protest strike. It was inaugurated by the rank and file despite the advice of Ettor and Giovannitti to the contrary. Ettor wrote from the jail: "Such a course would tend to prejudice public opinion, which would fail to understand your noble spirit of sacrifice and interpret as a threat."

Giovannitti wrote: "We know the power of your folded arms, when you cease to

toil you cut off the base of the world's supply, and undermine the political state. But the price you pay is too great; you cut off even the miserly dollars that you now get, and the little children cry for food and the mothers weep because they cannot answer. You must not do it now."

Giovannitti urged more organization and a more complete general strike throughout the country, when the trial shall have demonstrated the real nature of the infamy of the capitalist class.

The thousands of strikers are orderly; only three arrests for minor offenses are recorded. Groups marched about the city singing the "Internationale." A big meeting of all nationalities was held this afternoon, when it was decided to go on a "general protest strike" until Thursday morning.

The general committee No. 20 advised action in accordance with wishes of Ettor and Giovannitti, but have stood by the strikers. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn addressing the latter, prior to their action, said: "The matter of a general strike was only to be postponed until a big general strike that would include all the big cities of the country could be arranged. While the central committee would not urge a local (Continued on page four.)

New Bedford Strike Situation

The strike in New Bedford, Mass., and the subsequent lockout, has been called off and the workers have returned to their tasks without gaining the demands made of the mill owners. The experience gained is of tremendous value and the I. W. W. emerges from the fight with more members than when the strike was called.

The walkout occurred on July 15, being called at a mass meeting, in order to aid the members of the Weavers' Union, who were already out on strike against a corrupt fining system. Eleven mills were involved.

Before making specific demands the I. W. W. issued a letter to all New Bedford craft unions of the textile industry asking for concerted action. Not only was this offer flatly refused, but certain officials of the A. F. of L. tried to secure a settlement with the employers which would leave the I. W. W. entirely outside the mills.

Notwithstanding this treachery the I. W. W. continued to do picket duty and otherwise carry on the strike. One-half of the mills were in operation, however, and this craft scabbery aided the employers. Under such conditions there was little chance of victory.

The craft union labor fakirs could not make terms with the employers that suited them, so

the employers saw that the crafts were disunited and therefore powerless. Those members of the craft unions who wanted to see something done to win the strike were discouraged by their officials and as a result the men began to desert in droves.

During the entire time of the strike the I. W. W. members pointed out the faults of the craft form of organization and the other reasons for the failure of the strike, not neglecting, however, to aid the striking craftsmen in all ways possible, so that no charges of treachery could be placed against them. The talks and the solidarity displayed won many of the craft union members over to the ONE BIG UNION. When the mills reopened the majority of the textile workers were thoroughly disgusted with craft unionism and with their former misleaders.

Although the strikers did not receive the outside aid that would have been forthcoming had not so many other conflicts been on at the same time, still they were able to maintain their relief stations during the strike and for the first week after the return to work.

Following the first pay day there were numerous applications for membership and over three hundred members were initiated. A

steady stream has come in since then, mainly former craft union members, and each member arms himself with a bunch of application blanks and gets on the warpath.

The strike has shown the failure of craft unionism and demonstrated the need for labor solidarity. The lesson of craft defeat through enforced scabbery is not lost upon the workers of New Bedford, and at this time the I. W. W. is the center of attention.

The mill owners are threatening a cut of wages when the cold weather sets in, but with the craft unions practically out of the way and the I. W. W. daily growing in power it is doubtful if such a move will be made. Should such a battle be forced upon the fighting union it will be another means by which the organization can demonstrate that militant methods and proper structure can accomplish wonders for the workers.

The New Bedford members are laying great stress upon the need for education along revolutionary lines and the local organization is spreading literature among all the workers in the city. By thus combining education with organization the day of emancipation will be hastened. New Bedford is an example of what can be done elsewhere. On to battle, fellow workers!

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Open thine eyes to see,
Slave, and thy feet are free.
Thy bonds and thy beliefs are one in kind,
And of thy fears thine iron's wrought
Hang weights about thee fashioned out of thine own thought.
—Swinburne.

Any action to gain more for the workers is "illegal."

Any utterance against the present social order is "incendiary."

Any attempt to have love constitute the basis of marriage is "immoral."

Any thought that challenges superstition is "blasphemous."

The laws, customs, morals, ethics and ideas of the plunderers will all be swept aside when the workers' revolution changes the basis of production and exchange.

A reactionary craft union editor has seen fit to call the I. W. W. "Soup House" unionism. Even at that it would beat "Civic Federation Banquet" unionism in representing the interests of those who toil.

A DEADLY PARALLEL

What Is Promised to the
A. F. of L.

What Was Given to the
I. W. W.

An elaborate entertainment is planned for the annual state convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Diego, Cal., from October 7 to 12.

City officials will give the delegates a lunch and a street car tour of the city on Monday.

The next day the treat will be a special train trip across the Mexican border, followed by a banquet at night in Germania hall.

Wednesday night will be a grand ball and Thursday evening a theater party.

Special entertainment will be provided for the remaining days of the convention should some last for a longer time than has been set for the deliberations.

At least two city officials will deliver addresses to the assembled delegates in the city of San Diego.

The worker who cannot see from the above that the employers fear nothing from the A. F. of L. is indeed dense. The union that menaces the power of the masters of the bread is sure to be bitterly assailed. Also such a union is more sure to represent the interests of labor than is the organization with which the labor-skinners fraternize. Do you get the point, Mr. Wage Slave?

THE MILITANT MINORITY

Attend a picnic, or any social affair, and you will always find some persons pointed out with the remark that "they are the life of the party."

In the church and in the lodge room the efforts of some will always stand out sharply in contrast to those of their sluggish companions.

Observe the returns upon any referendum sent out by the Socialist Party, or any other organization that hugs the delusion of majority rule, and it will be seen that considerably less than fifty per cent have decided for the whole body. If you cared to examine those who took even the initiative to show their preference, you would again find that within the few who voted there were those whose activity compelled the admiration of the rest and to that extent shaped or swayed their ideas.

These are but illustrations of what is meant by the term "militant minority." True enough, the words have gained their greatest significance in the labor world, and therefore have come to mean those rebellious spirits who are to the forefront in every fray, but the above examples convey the idea intended in the phrase.

The I. W. W. does not deem it necessary to gain as members the majority of the workers in order to overthrow capitalism.

We simply hope to get enough militant workers together to be able to form the foundation for the next social order. We are the militant minority of the working class.

The charge that we have isolated ourselves because we do not work solely within the craft unions is absurd. The craft unions are not the labor movement by any means. Can the A. F. of L. be accepted as the labor movement, when outside of its jurisdiction are some organizations holding very advanced ideas? The near future promises to see some of the most radical bodies pull away from the conservatives, especially on the Pacific Coast.

There are vast numbers of workers who are bitter in their hatred against the American Federation of Labor and their hatred does not spring from any abstract reasoning either. It is borne in the womb of craft scabbard upon them. These workers constitute by far the majority of those who work for wages. The unorganized workers are still opposed to some extent to the I. W. W., but their opposition springs from our challenge to their ideas. Our propaganda and our solidarity in times of conflict is winning them over. But their opposition to the craft unions springs not from the clash of ideas but from actual theft of bread by the skilled craftsmen, who have made their gains at the expense of the unskilled. It is among these workers that the I. W. W. is striving to act as the militant minority.

Every new machine, each subdivision of labor, all moves toward trustification, the introduction of scientific management, and many other minor causes are contributing toward making the use of skill unnecessary. The ranks of the unskilled workers are being added to daily from the craftsmen and from the middle class. They are increasing while all other classes are proportionately decreasing.

Within the ranks of the propertiless and unskilled workers great changes in thought are taking place, due to their changed environment. These workers see the need for solid organization, and as they note that the I. W. W. is fighting their battles and expressing in action what is but thought with them, they are drawn to the organization. The more rebellious workers become fighting members and the power of the militant minority is growing each day.

STATE SOCIALISM.

The workers would be the veriest fools were they to labor unceasingly for a change in society, braving bull-pens and blacklists, only to find in the end that they were enmeshed in another form of slavery. There is grave danger that the workers may find themselves enslaved directly by the government instead of by private employers. There is a chance that the next stage in social development may be State Socialism or rather state capitalism. The whole tendency of political socialism is in that direction.

The Industrial Workers of the World is the only force today in America that is striving to have labor avoid what Herbert Spencer called "The Coming Slavery." We are utterly opposed to the State. We fight its manifestations and the thing itself. We seek the abolition of that which has been aptly termed "the mailed fist of the ruling class." We seek to bring about a classless and Stateless order of society.

Kier Hardie defends the State. He denies that it is essentially a class institution. In his Chicago speech he says:

"The state itself is neither capitalist nor anti-capitalist. The state is simply a good donkey that goes the way its driver wants it to go."

Victor Berger expresses somewhat the same idea in his recent speech at Everett, Wash. Here are his words:

"But let me tell you, comrades, as much as I think of the initiative, the old age pension for old workmen is of more value to me than the initiative. I believe in the referendum, but state insurance, when out of work, is of greater importance than the referendum. I believe in the recall. Didn't I recall Judge Hanford? But state help for women during the period of motherhood is of greater importance than the right of recall."

These utterances, taken in connection with other sayings and actions of those who claim to represent labor, are nothing more nor less than symptoms of the malady called State Socialism.

If we are to accept the above as truth we will have to discard entirely the idea that those who control the means of production and distribution control also the various institutions that flow therefrom. The State is simply one of the institutions that takes its form from the prevailing methods of commodity production and exchange. With the disappearance of an enslaved working class its necessity will have died out and obeying the biological law the State "commits suicide."

Berger's naive belief that "old age pensions for the dead" can be of value to the workers is founded on the idea that the employers will voluntarily give up the seat of privilege. Stranger still is the idea that an out of work pension would or could be available. If such a pension were passed and it were of sufficient size to allow a person to live, where would labor competition come in. And labor competition alone is what keeps the present system.

But back of both these leaders are those who are striving for something which they honestly believe is Socialism, but which is not Socialism at all. Holding the wrong idea of the State, these workers are relying upon representatives whom they hope to elect, to hand down Socialism to them on a silver platter through the medium of laws, and the government. These are "postoffice Socialists."

The I. W. W. strives to have the workers so organized and solidified that they will act in response to the aggressive minority and will overthrow wage slavery. Then in each industry the workers who alone understand the needs of that industry, will manage affairs. Exchange of products will take place between the various industries, as well as the exchange of the goods in different parts of the world. The action of these workers in their respective industries will preclude all necessity for representation in a State, or a government, or in any organization of a political nature.

Within the ranks of the workers, and at their daily work, will be found all the means of producing and exchanging the necessities of life, and all the means of administering the social activities of the world.

There is no need in a society where all are producers of such a thing as a State.

ENGLISH NOTES.

The fame of Lloyd George's Insurance Bill will no doubt have reached your part by now, and there will no doubt be many amongst you who are regarding the thing as a wonderfully democratic measure. We have had its praises sung here until nobody outside of its promoters know what it doesn't promise. The more, however, the Bill is discussed, the more we are beginning to wonder at the brazen audacity of its sponsors and the illimitable gullibility of the workers' organizations. This Insurance Bill has, at a stroke, converted every trade Union in the country into a friendly society. True, most of them were little else before this bill's inception, but the possibilities of a change were showing very strong; now they are being swamped with members who have joined only on account of the extra benefits under the Insurance Act which are granted to members of "Approved Societies" and the Unions dare not touch money laid by under the "Friendly" side, which has always been possible formerly. The worker is supposed to pay 4 pence (8c) per week to his bosses' 3d (6c), the State giving 2 pence to the total. When the worker has not the honor of being exploited by a boss, however, he has to pay his own, and his non-existing employer's contribution, which, to say the least, is peculiar. This act will also, as far as can be seen, mean the nullification of the Workmen's Compensation Act, so that the worker having an accident will be enabled to pay directly for his own compensation. To obtain unemployment insurance an additional 2½d or 5c must be paid, but nothing will be handed out until the individual worker's balance at the postoffice is sufficiently high. Even then inquiries will be made of the last boss as to reasons for unemployment so that the worker stands a poor chance of getting even what he has paid in. Yet again, no unemployment pay will be given if the worker be on strike or even if he is thrown out of work as a result of somebody else's strike. The status, name, and situation of every worker in the country will be known as also his whereabouts. It hardly requires a Sherlock Holmes or even a Detective Burns to realize the way things are trending.

The Syndicalist movement is prospering in Great Britain and, as usual, our best boosters have been the legal authorities. The prosecutions of Tom Mann and Guy Bowman directed the thoughts of all the thinking workers on to Syndicalism with the result that we are finding adherents to our views in the most unexpected quarters. The Northumberland Miners' Federation have just beaten the proposal that they advocate industrial lines of organization, by a small majority. They intend, however, moving at the next National Miners' Congress that only 24 hours' notice be given in future disputes. This is moving as the Northumbrians are almost the slowest of the Miners, mentally. The labor party in Parliament have proved so useless in their attempts to end the dock strike that they are being discredited by many of their former active exponents. The new British Socialist party hardly knows where to turn, whilst the old S. D. P. would rather not have Socialism at all unless by their method of political action. Things are coming to a crisis within its ranks and it is extremely problematical as to who will be the victors.

Several free speech fights are in progress both in England and in Scotland, though our men have not to meet the insane brutality which you are experiencing in San Diego.

Very few free speech fights have been lost in Great Britain and we here are glad to see the splendid stand you are making on its behalf.

A. B. ELSBURY.

SOME ECONOMICS

Human beings stand in just two relations in all civilized society today, as exploited or exploiters. There may be differences of degree in those classes in different countries or in the same country, but they are differences of degree not in kind. Wherefore it was long since recognized that these two classes had nothing in common as such, and on the other hand there was a class struggle in society, the exploiters endeavoring to continue their exploitation using the machinery of government controlled by them on account of their control of the means of exploitation, for that purpose, and the exploited ones endeavoring to minimize their exploitation or abolish it altogether.

All this takes place in an organized society—call a state, a nation or an empire. The name is immaterial, and it has been found that in every age those who controlled the means whereby the exploited ones lived, controlled also the means of government. For this reason it is concluded by some that all that is necessary to change conditions and abolish exploitation, is for the workers to obtain control of the means of government even by lawful or constitutional means.

The world is more familiar with the feudal and capitalist stages of human society than any other, and the transition from one state to another is the only comparison from which can be judged future changes. It has to be allowed that all such deductions from previous happenings various as they have been are somewhat uncertain, and cannot afford anything like a certain conclusion as that what happened before will happen again. It is true given certain forces under certain conditions certain definite results can be predicated quite reasonably, but social forces cannot be gauged with any such accuracy as the details of manifestations in other forms of physical energy. In society nothing is certain save that all things change uncertainly.

For all that, it has been shown beyond any kind of doubt that, no change ever took place in the control of human society until the element gaining control was previously in control of the material resources whereby mankind lived, and then the political shell wherein the new form was hatched out was cast off, and the political life of society took on another

form. When feudalism was overthrown the day when those in command of land were economically supreme had long passed. The individual manufacturers, the bourgeois and guild-master, were economically dominant and had united their fortune with those of their class and all exploited ones to effect the change which was politically needed in order to establish the capitalist era. But not until the guildmaster and the man of commerce and trade was of such an economic importance as to control the lives of many, and to be independent of the great landholders was he able to effect the change desired. Even at that, the revolution which was effected was not peaceful, was not constitutional, but was accomplished in practically every country where the change was effected, by ultimate social catastrophe.

It is a like condition which the workers nowadays are endeavoring to accomplish. The machinery of production is now so far advanced as to assure all by labor a competency. Private ownership prevents the accomplishment of that by producing for the profits of the individual and not for the benefit and well being of all men. Production in the operation is collective, but the product is individually or privately distributed. Those taking part in production naturally see that their labor is being bereft of its full product for the benefit of him who owns the means of production, and who in hiring the workers permits them to have access to the means of production and consequently of existence. This has got to be changed—the workers are rapidly realizing this, but if history is not entirely false, not until the workers have economic power sufficient to effect that change can it be at all accomplished. It is absurd to think that capitalism's own particular manifestation of power is going to be also the means whereby those who are exploited will be relieved from capitalism, yet that is what the politicians, with their intellectual floundering propose. Not until the real vital power of labor, a strong mass economic organization is formed under the capitalist shell can the change be brought about. It is essential, unless utter chaos is to result from the class struggle of today, that the workers establish their economic power as an actual reality, manifesting it through the operation of one big union of all workers, in the solidarity of mass action, if they are going to provide the means whereby society can continue to progress, and to keep what it has achieved.

All things point to a rapid approach of the final conflict of labor and capital, and unless labor is possessed of the economic power comes from an industrial organization of all workers in ONE BIG UNION, to proceed with the work of production and distribution for the needs of society, all will end in the subjection of the workers, complete, abject and effective.—Daily Nome Industrial Worker.

"WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!" (By a Slave.)

"Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain."

Is there music in words? Yea, verily. Had Marx and Engels never uttered another word, they would have given to the toilers of the world the key with which to unlock for themselves the door unto the Promised Land of Human Liberty.

Unite! and from your shoulders will fall the burdens of weary centuries.

Unite! and from your lives will pass forever the grim spectre of hunger and want.

Unite! and the heartless roar of the machine will cease to drown the laughter of a million babes.

Unite! and five hundred thousand of your sisters will emerge from the Hell of Prostitution; a hell from which comes the ribald song and cruel jest and moan of despair; a hell in which the best and noblest instincts are sacrificed on the Altar of Lust; a hell within the dark and terrible confines of which the music of a child's laugh is never heard.

The written words of Marx will become forgotten tomes on dusty shelves, but that inspiring command will live and lead the workers on. They already see that their emancipation does not rest on any theory, but on their power to act in unity.

"Workers of the World, Unite!" In that inspiring sentence is contained all the philosophy of the ages and it breathes the very spirit of power; it indicates the only weapon with which the workers can ever sweep from the world every vestige of slavery and oppression.

Oh! you toilers of the world, powerless, each by yourself, all powerful, combined with your fellows; enslaved, beaten, starved, robbed, jailed, tortured and hung; verily! "You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain."

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

THE WORKING CLASS IN CHILE

(Translated and compiled from South American labor papers.)

The lack of robust, revolutionary proletarian movement in the industries is due partly to material conditions. Capitalist production is so scantily developed that it has not yet been able to destroy the small factories and the little shops of individual mechanics which constitute a wide field for the productive activity of many thousands of independent workers.

This has been a safety-valve. A great many workers who chafed under the exploitation to which they were subjected found an easy means, within the reach of everyone, to escape the more irksome effects of exploitation. They quit the employer's shop and went to work for themselves, starting in business with no other capital than their tools and labor-power. This is, in some measure, still an easy thing to do in Chile, and it diverts the energies of the working class from the channels of the class struggle. The cleverest mechanics and the men with the most initiative soothe their own discontent by quitting the employer's shop. And it is precisely these workers whose superior cleverness and intelligence would naturally signal them out to infuse life into the rank and file of the class struggle.

The industrial proletariat is still weak because machinery and production on a large scale have only recently begun to spread in the leading cities. Modern shoe factories which bring together hundreds of workers in a common task have just been established. The same is true of other branches of production. Great commercial houses have been organized, the transactions of any one of which represent the activities of a hundred of the old merchants' societies, just as the labor of a single big factory represents the energies of scores of little shops and free artisans. There is an unmistakable tendency to concentrate production in large establishments. In the face of the experience of other countries which have preceded Chile along the same road, the success of the new methods is a foregone conclusion.

Social and economic processes operate within certain well-defined lines. We are, therefore, justified in predicting that organization and unions will be effected among the workers as a voluntary and conscious result of this modern formation of industries which collects hundreds of thousands of toilers within the space of a few square yards. Industrial production requires large preliminary capital beyond the reach of a workingman. Hence it will become increasingly more difficult and finally impossible for the most skillful artisans to escape from the bondage of wage-slavery. Whether contented or discontented, the toiler will have to remain in the factory under the constant stress of exploitation. Against this stress he will be able to react only through some form of union. Wherefore, he will be more and more strongly impelled toward organization.

One of the sharpest grievances of today which is bound to do much in driving the men into unions is the length of the work-day. Under the old form of free production they had a long work-day of ten or twelve hours and even more. The industries which are in the course of formation, in spite of their vastly greater productive capacity, are quick to take advantage of the old customs and impose oppressively long hours of labor. Their minimum is ten hours and their maximum often goes beyond twelve hours. There can be no doubt that the workers will rebel against this state of affairs and compel an adjustment of modern production to modern conditions.

The elements of this revolt already exist, though not in that astonishing proportion which we find in other countries; and the syndicalist movement will not be backward in bringing its helpful influence to bear upon the situation. The very purposes of the co-operative societies already in existence, with their errors and vagaries, prove that there is latent in the mass of the laboring folk a strong desire for emancipation. The first groups available for syndicalist organization are already pretty vigorous and capable of effective action. They are:

1. The bakers, who number two thousand workers. They have a co-operative union, with five sections in the capital and branches in the principal cities. It is the best of the existing organizations because of its rigid exclusion of politics. They concern themselves to a considerable degree with improvements in the conditions of labor, although that is not their basic purpose. They have neglected, however, to introduce into their guilds any teachings with regard to the class character of the workers. Consequently there is little or no formal expression of revolutionary sentiment among them. Nevertheless, it will not be difficult to enlist them in the syndicalist movement because they have always taken an advanced position in the struggles of the workers.

2. The shoemakers constitute a more numerous contingent. They have already had conflicts with the employers for a betterment of working conditions. The chief nucleus of sound-minded workers is to be found in this group and it is not unlikely that they will be the first to form a well-inspired fighting organization.

3. The carpenters also give promise of great things in the same direction. They have a membership of approximately two thousand.

4. The carriage-makers will, in all probability, figure among the unions in the vanguard of the syndicalist movement. They count a thousand members.

5. The railroad workers form a very important nucleus. There are ten thousand of them in the republic, organized for the most part in a co-operative federation which is under the patronage of lawyers and politicians. Although their constitution forbids all political and religious discussions, they take an active part in politics. From a similarity of occupation, we may include here another labor society, namely, that of the electric tramway employees. They number eight hundred in the capital and almost half of them are women. Besides, there are

many different trades which will undoubtedly take part in the syndicalist movement later on, but they cannot be reckoned on at the present time. Mention might be made of the transport workers, though little good can be said of them just now.

Adding to the foregoing those employed in textile industries, distilleries, tanneries, candy factories, garment shops, unskilled occupations, etc., there are in the capital alone 50,000 workers of both sexes who can be awakened to the new concepts of life taught by the syndicalist movement. If the task is a heavy one, the work is immense and worthy of every effort that can be made to raise the general level of the working class. We must so organize the workers that in the end the welfare of all the producers may find expression and emancipation in the firesides of a free humanity where wealth and happiness abound.

The principal bulk of production in Chile is done by mine-workers. In the salt-petre mines of the North 60,000 men are employed. Exploitation is carried on to a frightful extent. The toilers are robbed at every turn. They are paid with vouchers in the form of company script so that they are compelled to buy all their supplies at the company stores. Exorbitant prices are charged for everything. Hence their real wages are much lower than the nominal value of the script. Naturally, the men could not remain indifferent under such conditions of slavery and, therefore, they organized strong mutualist associations and labor defense unions.

Several strikes took place in various salt-petre works. The most important was that at Iquique which was declared in December, 1907. It embraced more than 30,000 workers. But it was brought to a tragic ending by a rain of bourgeois grape-shot under the direction of Vilva Renard—the most infamous and cowardly scoundrel in South America, a military lick-spittle of the rich and overbearing enemy of the poor. After the capitalists on both sides of the Andes had been reconciled, the arms which Chile had purchased to kill her Argentine foes were used to shoot down Chilean workmen who were fighting against foreign capitalists for a little more bread for their children—sons of the prostituted republic of Chile. A like thing happened with the arms bought by Argentina to kill her Chilean enemies, for they were used to slaughter Argentine workmen in the May-day demonstrations of 1909 and on many other occasions.

After the horrible butchery at Iquique, the miners were brought back in freight cars to the works which they had abandoned. The capitalists treated these poor Sudras of the republican India of South America like a conquered race. The spirit of revolt in this important contingent of the Chilean proletariat was smothered in the blood of eight hundred victims. Today they are more exploited, more subdued, and more degraded than they were before the strike. They suffer from excessive fatigue and bad nourishment. Hence they easily fall into alcoholism which is the necessary corollary of poor food and exhaustive labor.

The organization which they had prior to the bloody disaster was not much of a labor union. It was a mixture of co-operative society and political party. It possessed very few of the qualities which distinguish a workingmen's association which ought to have for its chief aim emancipation from wage-slavery. In other parts of Chile mining operations are conducted on a large scale, requiring some hundred thousand men for the production of coal, metals, sulphur, granite, etc. This immense army of producers has not as yet given any signs of life as an organic fighting body. But there are numerous evidences of individual awakening in its ranks, from which we are justified in concluding that the ferment of class consciousness will ultimately leaven the mass.

The rural proletariat of Chile will be the last to enter into action on account of their natural mental backwardness and the separation of their members over great distances. Little can be said of them in so far as the organic activity of the working class is concerned. Any hope of future mass-action among them is very remote. They are simply a brute force in the service of their masters, like the ox with his yoke or the mule with his load.

In the farming districts the practice of personal tithes still exists. The rural clergy exact this contribution from the peasants in spite of the fact that the century has already been celebrated of the abolition of ecclesiastic rights in production. Personal tithes do not exist in law, but they exist in reality. The fact still holds, though the law does not sanction it. The farm laborer submits to personal tithes, which have the approval of custom, for two reasons: The first is that, if he did not submit, he would find himself persecuted by the friar and allied authorities, besides being denounced as a rebel against the general custom and tradition. He would be punished by the terrible isolation from his fellow-men which excommunication would impose upon him. The second reason is that most of the peasants do not even know that personal tithes have been abolished by law. It is just as well that they do not know it, because if such knowledge were to cause them to resist payment of the tithes, the masters and friars would compel them to contribute in spite of any legal enactment to the contrary.

The Argentine Regional Confederation of Labor has been sending some of its ablest organizers into Chile. Among others, Luis Lotito has done effective work. He has been uniformly successful in obtaining a hearing from workingmen's societies in the big cities and his reports show a steadily growing sentiment in favor of the syndicalist movement.

A vigorous revolutionary press has been started and thousands of instructive leaflets have been distributed. In Santiago a weekly syndicalist paper, called "El Productor," has been recently established and its circulation shows a gratifying increase. In the extreme

South, the district of the Strait of Magellan, the syndicalist movement has taken form in the Magellan Labor Federation which publishes an excellent and aggressive journal under the name of "El Trabajo" (Labor) at Punta Arenas. In the same city there is also another active syndicalist paper called "Adelante" (Forward). The vermicelli and spaghetti makers in Santiago also publish a syndicalist paper entitled "Obrero Fideero," which is not only devoted to the interests of their trade but is also engaged in a militant educational propaganda.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Second Day—September 17

Convention called to order with Thomas Whitehead in the chair. The credentials committee reported on the delegates to the N. I. U. T. W. and the N. I. U. F. and L. W., 29 industrial locals, and the B. T. W. Report accepted.

Whitehead made permanent chairman upon vote of delegates. List of contested delegates then read and acted upon.

Harry Visel, L. U. 73, Stockton, Cal. Not in organization one year.

W. I. Fisher, L. U. 92, 93, 141, Portland, Ore., not in good standing for required period.

Local Union 46 had not paid sufficient per capita to allow delegates.

C. L. Brooks, L. U. 134, delegate not a member of said union.

A. Prashner, delegate, and C. D. Brooks, alternate, L. U. 178, New York City, not members in accordance with Art. 4, Sec. 10 of the Constitution.

W. A. Thorne, L. U. 326, France Rupert, B. C., was seated in accordance with recommendations from said local.

The credentials committee was then instructed to notify all locals whose delegates were not seated that new delegates might be sent or joint credentials issued to delegates from locals in their locality.

Telegrams were ordered sent to all members in jail at this time. The adoption of an order of business closed the forenoon session.

Afternoon.

John Van Hoof, Grand Rapids, Mich., not seated as union had not paid sufficient per capita.

George Leppert seated as alternate from Kansas City, Mo., in absence of delegate.

Committee on Constitution, Resolutions, Ways and Means and Organization, Literature and Press, Grievance, Auditing, and Special Business were elected.

Communications to the number of 23 were read and referred to the proper committees. This was followed by the report of the G. E. B. report of the General Secretary-Treasurer, report of Solidarity and Publishing Bureau, and the report of the "Industrial Worker." The last three were referred to the auditing committee.

Adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock.

Third Day.

Harry Owens was seated as alternate from L. U. 85.

Telegrams were sent as per instructions to the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. J. J. Ettor. | 2. Arturo Giovannitti. |
| 3. A. L. Emerson. | 4. Preston. |
| 5. Ryan. | 6. Jack Whyte. |
| 7. Robt. Gosden. | 8. Buccaforti. |
| 9. McCavoy. | 10. Hanson. |
| 11. J. J. McNamara. | 12. J. B. McNamara. |
| 13. Rondeaux. | 14. Palmorex. |
| 15. Magon. | 16. Ross. |
| 17. R. Graves. | 18. W. Connell. |
| 19. A. A. Gibson. | |

Twelve more communications were read and referred to the proper committees, and the forenoon session closed with reports from Speed, Little and Koettgen of the G. E. B.

Afternoon.

Session was occupied with the consideration of eleven more communications which were referred to committee, and with the selection of a committee of five to arrange for an Ettor-Giovannitti demonstration.

Fourth Day.

Seventeen communications read and referred to committees. Motion to have a stenographic report of convention was lost.

Afternoon.

Tags of Grand Trunk Pacific strike turned over to Organizer Thompson.

Alex. Lundgren seated as joint delegate from L. U. 95, 129, 134.

Motion to abolish annual convention was lost.

Motion to draft call for a general strike in aid of imprisoned fellow workers, same to be not later than September 30, was concurred in.

Fifth Day.

The whole of the fifth day session was taken up in discussion and action upon the reports of committees regarding the communications referred to them.

INVEST TWO CENTS

Two books of about 700 pages each, dealing with the Lawrence strike, may be had by writing to Washington, D. C. One is the "Report on Strike of Textile Workers in Lawrence, Mass." and may be obtained by writing to Chas. P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor. The other is "Hearings Before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives on the Strike at Lawrence, Mass." and may be had by addressing Robert T. Henry, Chairman, House of Representatives. See that the local secretary is instructed to order one for the headquarters reading room.

I. W. W. AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

The Australian administration of the Industrial Workers of the World is located in the Socialist hall, Wakefield street, Adelaide. The General Secretary-Treasurer is E. Moyle. Sydney local, Secretary George O. Reeve, 223 Cumberland street, Auckland local (New Zealand), Secretary C. T. Reeve, Raynor's Building, Wellesley Street.

Remember we carry no paid advertising and our existence depends upon subs and bundle orders.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

WILL "FATTY" INTERVENE?

(Continued from page one.)

copper cased bullets, which last weapon we understand the laws of war prohibit being used even against savages. Immediately following the trouble, our people were arrested and indicted by the wholesale and there are now sixty-four of our men and boys in the parish prison at Lake Charles, La., awaiting trial on three charges each of murder in the first degree, while the Grand Jury released all the Sawmill Owners and their gunmen. Since this "riot," during the month of August, Carl Cunningham was strapped to a log and frightfully beaten by the thugs of the Great Southern Lumber Co., at Bogalusa, La., because he was "suspected" of being a Union man, and Wm. M. Witt, at the same place, was called into the Company's "police headquarters" for having committed the crime of distributing a few of our appeals for funds with which to defend our indicted brothers, cross-questioned and insulted in the vilest manner for over two hours and then ordered out of town at midnight under "penalty" if he ever returned. Nor is this one-tenth, Your Excellency, of the crimes and outrages that have been committed by the private army of the Association. Contrary to all law and Constitutional guarantees, the Association has proclaimed martial law and established a reign of terror throughout the State and the Governor of Louisiana, having ignored all our protests and petitions for redress of these lawless and unbearable conditions: Therefore, Your Excellency, we petition you that you ask Congress the authority to intervene in Louisiana as well as Mexico, and this petition we make of you on the ground that a Republican form of Government no longer exists in the State of Louisiana.

Respectfully yours,

BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS.
By Committee of Defense.

MORE SYSTEM IS NEEDED.

Fellow Worker John Pancer writes in a plea for all organizers and speakers in the Northwest to have their names and addresses in the office of the N. I. U. F. & L. W. at all times so that they may be available for work at once in case their services are needed. Take the hint and write to Chas. Hershel, 211 Occidental Avenue, Seattle, Wash. To this we wish to add that all speakers and organizers throughout the country should at all times have their names at General Headquarters and also with both the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity. System is needed in order to get the best results.

Pancer also calls attention to the fact that the members of the smaller locals hit for the cities as soon as they make a stake and do not properly aid in the building up of the union that is located where they work. Such members look upon the I. W. W. as social clubs rather than a fighting economic organization. While the desire for human companionship is strong, after isolation in the woods, still it should be the purpose of all rebels to at least render some aid to the smaller locals.

Special attention is called to the local at Astoria, Ore. This is composed mainly of Finns and is doing good work. English workers are asked to call upon the secretary, Emil Silvio, 103 Washington street, and aid him in the upbuilding of the organization.

DOLEFUL SOUNDS FROM THE TOOMBS.

In Faribault, Minn., a town about the size of Hatrack, Mich., is an S. L. P. sheet called the Referendum. The publication admits that it is "the only Revolutionary Socialist Paper in the U. S. West of New York."

Along with an advertisement of Duke's Mixture and a letter from August Gilhaus, there appeared in the Referendum, Sept. 21, an article from which the following extract is taken verbatim:

"Haywood belongs to a dreadful organization, or sect, which is backed by the powers that be, whose whole aim is to give labor a black eye, by brute force and violent methods, by committing such acts as those for which McNamara Bros. plead guilty to in Los Angeles, California, and are serving life sentences."

"Haywood is in cahoots with several other dark alley and hole-in-the-wall leaders, among them Bill Hezlewood, St. John, W. E. Trautmann a man named Etter, and others, who make it their special aim to slip over the nation, to every place where a big strike is on, and make fiery speeches in favor of physical force and riot, causing many innocent men and women and children to be clubbed and shot down by the police and military. That is what Haywood and his bunch did at Lawrence, Mass., that is what they did at Passaic, N. J., and that is what they did at Boston, when the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist Labor party organizers, Rudolph Kats, Reimer, DeLeon, Richter, and others, were trying to organize the strikers into one solid industrial union thru peaceful methods, not to destroy property and beat up "scabs" but to show them the necessity of all joining hands in one solid union, and tie up the whole town, the state, the nation, by walking quietly away and leave everything, and when they are strong enough to tie a nation, several nations, they are strong enough to usher in the Industrial Republic."

And this is the S. L. P. which prides itself upon its "education" and upon having the facts in its possession before making an assertion. If "a little learning is a dangerous thing" the Referendum's S. L. P. editor must be extremely dangerous.

WICHITA JAILS SIX SOCIALISTS

Following the rotten egging and attempted stabbing of Socialist Party speakers by Y. M. C. A. hoodlums in Wichita, Kas., as described in our last issue, the city council in secret session passed an ordinance forbidding free speech. As a result six socialists are in jail as "law breakers" for having used direct action against the ordinance.

The Salvation Army is allowed to speak unmolested.

Will Charley Sharkey, or anyone having information of his address, please communicate with Local 69, I. W. W., 74 South West Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SYMPATHY? NITI. RESOLUTIONS? NOT!

CASH? YOU BET!

Walker C. Smith.
Fellow Worker: Enclosed please find money order for \$36.00 for the press fund of the "Worker." The fellows who send the order are working in the grapes around Kingsburg. Most of them are "jail birds" from San Diego, but I suppose you have no objection to "tainted money." Their names follow. Yours for the "Worker" and the I. W. W.
FRANK FURSTENBERGER.
Fresno, Cal.

Names of Men.

A. W. Snyder	\$2.50
Alex. Mackay	2.50
Charles Pierce	2.50
James McDonald	2.50
Frank Minchiryan	2.50
John Golden	2.50
George Graban	2.50
Frank Furstenberger	2.50
John Richborn	2.50
B. H. Jerome	2.50
J. J. Malloy	2.50
L. T. Lynn	2.50
P. Brankin	2.00
O. Wilkens	.50
P. G. Nuffer	2.50
A Fellow Worker	1.00
Total	\$36.00
Previously acknowledged	\$147.31

From London, England, comes the report that an Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Committee has been formed with J. F. Tanner, 13 Beadon street, Hammersmith, N. W., as secretary. Trafalgar Square will be the scene of a huge protest meeting on September 22. Well known labor speakers will tell of the foul actions of the wool trust ghouls in this "land of the free."

George Bish and Claud Showalter should write to L. U. No. 73, Stockton, Cal., Box 845, to get mail addressed to them.

Card No. 81516 was taken from Joseph Dunn on Sept. 21 and anyone carrying same is a fake. Secretaries should watch for the card and if secured it should be forwarded to Box 241, Bakersfield, Cal.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti awaiting trial because of his activity in the Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers. No. 157, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street. Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent

SONGS OF JOY!

SONGS OF SORROW!

SONGS OF SARCASM!

Songs of the Miseries That Are.

Songs of the Happiness To Be.

Songs that strip capitalism bare; show the shams of civilization; mock at the masters' morals; scorn the smug respectability of the satisfied class; and drown in one glad burst of passion the profit patriotism of the Plunderbund.

SONGS! SONGS!

I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance. Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is large.

The poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is world famous.

It represents the working-class—men, women and children—at the bottom of society.

A platform upon their bent backs supports the capitalist class who are rioting at the banquet board.

Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism.

Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot.

The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nations—kings, czars, and presidents.

Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the aim of capitalism.

The poster is 16x20 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors.

The price is 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen. Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100.

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

TEN-CENT PAMPHLETS

"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Hebe, 22 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.

"Eleven Blind Leaders." By E. H. Williams, 32 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.

"The I. W. W.: Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John, 24 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.

FIVE-CENT PAMPHLETS

"Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win." By Wm. E. Trautmann, 24 pages, 3c to local unions in quantity.

"The Farm Laborer and the City Worker." By Edward McDonald, 16 pages, 2½c to local unions in quantity.

FOUR-PAGE LEAFLETS.

15c per 100, \$1.25 per 1000.

Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political? By Justus Ebert.

"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.

"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Striton.

"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson.

"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer.

"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith.

Any of the above may be ordered from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1½ cents per copy.

Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

AGITATE — EDUCATE — ORGANIZE — FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

NOTES FROM PITTSBURG, PA.

Tailors working in Meyer & Jonasson's recently struck and joined the I. W. W. The other departments of the store are being organized.

Furriers in Grabowski's Fur Shop presented demands for a shorter working week and received a promise of settlement after they had successfully used the passive strike. Furriers in other cities have been notified not to accept employment in Pittsburgh should the wage scale and working hours be not adjusted. The furriers understand industrial unionism and nearly all of them are lined up in the I. W. W.

Packing house workers are reorganizing into the I. W. W. and already have a substantial membership. Many of them remember that eight years ago the American Federation of Labor forced the meat wagon drivers to withdraw from the inside workers and form a separate organization, thus causing dissension and defeat. They want ONE BIG UNION of packing house employees this time.

Tobacco workers are making great strides. Substantial raises in wages, and better conditions have been gained within a short time. The Penn Cigar Co. has been forced to come to the I. W. W. to secure 150 stogie makers, following a short strike. The men received one cent per hundred additional increase, this to include the work done the week before the strike.

Two thousand steel workers are about to walk out of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation. The men have been attending secret meetings addressed by I. W. W. organizers and are fully posted upon organization work and militant tactics.

Wm. E. Trautman is supervising much of the organization work in the Pittsburgh district and the outlook for the I. W. W. is very bright, indeed.

MINNEAPOLIS FIGHT IS WON.

The I. W. W. scored another victory in the city of Minneapolis, Minn. Meetings are now held upon the street unmolested by the police. The authorities evidently feared that a fierce struggle would ensue if they persisted in their brutal tactics. The feeling was made more bitter on account of the fact that religious and similar organizations were exempted from the attacks of the police thugs.

St. Paul is still inclined to be a little officious, but it is not thought their attitude will be such as to make a free speech fight necessary. The Socialist Party were the ones mainly concerned in St. Paul, but the fight for free speech is always the fight of the I. W. W.

Since these two skirmishes in the class war there has been a great wave of enthusiasm in favor of the I. W. W. started in the Twin Cities. The local has made a fine showing in selling sub cards for the "Worker" and nearly a thousand song books have been disposed of.

HELEN KELLER IS A REBEL

Miss Helen Keller, who is known throughout the whole world because of the wonderful way in which she has gained an education despite defects of blindness and deafness, is a rebel in the ranks. The following authentic account is reproduced in the columns of the radical press:

"On the wall over Miss Keller's desk was displayed a large banner of the Industrial Workers of the World. She was asked if she favored the Socialist cause.

"I do," said Miss Keller, "for under Socialism only can every one obtain the right to work and be happy."

"What do you think of the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti?"

"Outrageous. A burning shame. A disgrace to the whole country and to Massachusetts. They ought to be freed at once," Miss Keller replied."

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

LAMSON LOSES HIS LEG

Salt Lake City fellow workers wish to bring the attention of the I. W. W. membership to the case of Fellow Worker Lamson, who lost one leg, and the toes of the other, while beating his way to the Northwest from the San Diego fight. Lamson was on his way to aid the workers upon strike in Canada.

He is now incapacitated from active work by this accident, and the members of L. U. No. 69 are endeavoring to raise funds with which to purchase an artificial limb.

A hearty response in the form of cold cash should meet this appeal. Send all funds to Louis Brown, Secretary No. 69, I. W. W., 74 So. West Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

JAMES ROHN IN THE COOLER.

James Rohn, the rebellious secretary of L. U. 380, Tacoma, Wash., is spending a few days in the city strong box as the result of having made an announcement at Twelfth street and Pacific avenue, without the sanction of the powers that prey. He prefers to eat at the expense of the taxpayers rather than to pay the fine or to promise "not to do it any more."

It is not expected that a free speech fight will develop at this time. There is, however, a strong feeling of resentment among the members of the Socialist Party who have likewise been denied certain corners for street speaking. The City Central Committee has the matter under discussion at this time and should they determine that a battle is desirable, the I. W. W. will give its aid toward forcing the authorities to allow peaceable assembly upon the streets.

The workers must defend their meeting places at all hazards.

MORMON TOWN WAKING UP.

Salt Lake City is showing signs of activity that should make some of the other locals come out of their slumbers.

Local 69, I. W. W., held a rousing meeting on Sept. 21 in the Socialist hall on behalf of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. The conditions in the Southern lumber camps were ably set forth in the two speakers, Jack Barry and Harry McClintock.

Jack Barry's ringing words were received with round after round of applause. The meeting closed with the singing of revolutionary songs.

The splendid work of J. Howland in collecting funds around the city brought the amount up to \$20.30, which was forwarded to be used in carrying on the work of the rebellious Southern timber workers.

Local 69 is holding street meetings nightly with Fellow Worker F. Ritter on the box. The literature sales are increasing and more slaves seem to be interested in the ONE BIG UNION. Each week the bundle orders of papers is increased and soon it is expected that there will be 1000 copies of the "Industrial Worker" and the same of Solidarity sold each week.

The wage slaves in the Mormon stronghold are getting paroled loose from some of their ancient superstitions, handed down to them by the prophets of the faith. Typical of all religions, the statue of the chief prophet in Salt Lake has its back toward the Temple and its hand outstretched toward the Bank.

On Sept. 30 the local is arranging for a monster Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting.

Just watch Salt Lake and you'll see some new industrial locals soon.

—Press Committee.

The I. W. W. on the Pacific Coast is in need of a number of good organizers to take hold of the work of crystallizing the sentiment that exists in favor of the I. W. W. The pay ranges from \$15 to \$25 per week. Only those who understand industrial unionism need apply. Write to Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

CLASS COMMUNION

(By Ed Jorda.)

(Tune: "Yankee Doodle.")
A farmer boy once worked in town,
He thought to make a fortune;
The bosses cut his wages down
By capitalist extortion.

Chorus:
The I. W. W. waked him up
By preaching class communion,
Said fire the bosses all corrupt
By forming ONE BIG UNION.

He thought to get another job
And so regain his losses,
But found it was the same old job
And by the same old bosses.

He then returned unto the farm,
Perhaps you think it funny,
The farmer boy did all the work—
The boss got all the money.

This farmer boy then came to see
The need of class communion.
Went like a man and paid the fee
And joined the ONE BIG UNION.

He joined in with a mighty throng:
I know you think it funny,
He only worked just half as long
But got just twice the money.

So they in winning full control
Depend on class communion.
Demand the earth from pole to pole,
All bound in ONE BIG UNION.

UNCIVILIZED SOCIALISTS

USE DIRECT ACTION

F. B. Meriam, former state secretary of the Socialist party of California, refused to give the effects of the state office to the newly elected secretary, T. W. Williams. Some "comrade" on behalf of Williams burglarized the office at night. We still await that thunder of protest from those who have been declaiming against "direct action," "propaganda of the deed," "sabotage," and similar methods. Did the end justify the means?

DIVIL A BIT!

Sing a song of politics,
A pocket full of votes;
Sing a song of politics,
With roaring, raucous throats.
When the meeting opens,
Much sophistry is said;
The audience were better off
At home and safe in bed.
The heebers in the harroom
Are putting out the bait.
The boss is in the back room
Fixing up the state.
A most momentous campaign,
Judging from the throes,
But it really doesn't matter
Which way the contest goes.

—Life.

SOME MORE SABOTAGE

In the current issue of the Publishers' Guide, a publication devoted to the interest of employing printers, is an article entitled "As the Reporter Sees It," from which we take the following extract to show that sabotage sometimes accomplishes good results, politicians to the contrary, notwithstanding:

"An economical managing editor of a New York morning paper once conceived the bright idea of doing away with his staff of photographers. He considered the young men of dry plate and shutter an unnecessary expense. He would illustrate as before with half-tones but he would lop off half a dozen salaries.

Accordingly he sent to a stock house for a store of cameras, pocket-size, and a mile or so of film. The cameras were duly distributed to the members of the staff, each reporter receiving one. The instructions that went with the cameras were that each man should illustrate his own story.

It was a body blow for the reporters, this innovation. They had previously considered that they had their hands full getting the news, even as the camera chap was kept equally busy focusing unwilling subjects and scheming out snap-shot beats.

The first man out of the office turned his camera to the sky and secured a roll of beautiful cloud effects. The second man specialized in asphalt to the extent of a dozen exposures. The cubs alone really tried to take pictures, though the stories on which they were assigned were not worth illustrating.

One professional photographer was retained in the dark room to look after the finishing, for even this economical editor didn't expect reporters to develop, retouch and print. His report the first night was most discouraging. There were yards of beautiful cloud effects, several obvious attempts to photograph the sun in full blaze, film after film of perfectly good pavement, and on the rolls of the faithful, authority-fearing cubs not a sign of anything. The professional had looked out for that last in his developing. Not a single print was there fit for illustration.

By the second day the staff men had learned how NOT to focus and there was a crop of photographic monstrosities. The third day showed no improvement and the pocket cameras were called in, the real photographers reinstated. Since that day there has been no real effort to mix the work, and the camera chap has been sure of his place in the making of the newspaper."

FOR THOSE THAT LIE IN BONDAGE

(Ettor and Giovannitti.)

(By Charles Ashleigh.)

And shall this be the end?
After our fight, after our heart's-blood shed—
To submit?

Shall it go forth unto the waiting multitudes—
The tame, poor labor troops awaiting their deliverance—
That we have failed?

We have said that they could lean on us;
And now these fall before unholy power
Of greed and all its minions—
These twain whom we have sworn to succor.

Ah, comrades! Lo, the fight is long; the road
Stretches before, strewn with jagged rocks;
And by the wayside fall the wounded warriors.

Can we prevail? Our lights are few and feeble
And the Great Moloch's legions fill the earth.

Shall this a sorry portent be of failure?
Or shall our cry in man-voiced volume rise:
"On to the fight and let none droop nor falter,
The world swoops on and with it our ideal!"

Many Strike to Free Ettor

(Continued from page one.)

strike at the present time against the expressed wishes of Ettor and Giovannitti, they would not urge the people not to strike if they wanted to. If the members want to strike we will stand behind them, even though we disagree with them on the advisability of the general strike."

St. John and Haywood sent the following telegrams:

"Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1912.—To Fred Heslewood, care Wm. Yates, Central Building, Lawrence, Mass.: Convention and General Executive Board endorses the general strike. The organization stands solidly behind the spontaneous action of the textile workers at Lawrence, and will spread the flames of discontent. Make mill owners open the jail doors."

The letters of Ettor and Giovannitti and the local general strike have made a favorable impression; the first because of their tactical wisdom, and altruism, the second for determination on the part of workers to run their own affairs regardless of leaders. This city will be the scene of monster demonstration in favor of Anna Lapizzo tomorrow. All local branches of the I. W. W. will participate, with bands and banners. Speeches will be made in front of the cemetery of the Immaculate Conception, where the murdered girl is buried. Delegations from Boston, Lowell, Haverhill, Lynn, Ipswich and other cities will come in special trains. The police show their usual stupidity. They prevented a meeting in the city hall on Friday night. This action increased the resentment against the authorities.

Haywood is expected here on Monday. Ettor and Giovannitti have been taken to Salem jail. The big legal battle will begin next week. The prosecution will use the Chicago anarchist case as a precedent.

Boston newspaper men, now in city, who were also here during the strike, predict that the trial will end in a fizzle. They say the prosecution has no case. The general strike sentiment is growing outside of the city. General headquarters reports an encouraging outlook throughout the country. The shoe workers of Lynn have voted in favor of a 48-hour strike beginning Monday. Granite cutters of Quincy the same. Three mining centers in the Pittsburgh district and 75,000 workers in New York City await the word to drop their tools and join them.

The I. W. W. has also received telegrams of congratulation from the Michigan Socialist party in convention assembled at Grand Rapids, and of general strike support from Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa. The working class is aroused as never before.

EBERT.

MAKE A KICK.

All members and readers of the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity are requested to write a personal protest to Governor Eugene M. Foss, State House, Boston, Mass., protesting against the continued imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti. Labor and Socialist papers please copy.

"BARGAIN COUNTER" UNIONISM.

Through the capitalist and craft union press the news was flashed a few weeks ago that all the shoe workers were going to form ONE BIG UNION, and the war between the different crafts was to cease. This statement was in most cases followed by the advice to shun the I. W. W. because the new movement would fill the bill completely. The advice came from capitalists, politicians and craft officials.

The I. W. W. has nothing to lose and much to gain if such a move were really to be made by the crafts, as the end for which we are striving would be gained were the efforts successful, and were the attempts to end in failure our ranks would grow as a result, but we learn that even the attempt is not to be made. John Tobin, notorious for his scabby methods, is now out with a circular letter to the workmen of the craft in which occur some remarkable statements. On behalf of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, and signed by Tobin, president; Lovely, vice president; Baine, secretary, and the members of the general executive board, is the circular containing these excerpts:

"We take this opportunity to again call attention to the fact that our charter from the American Federation of Labor gives this union sole jurisdiction over the shoe workers in the shoe trade, and is the only union having the right to declare a legitimate strike or to declare any job in the shoe trade unfair, and is a complete bar to any hope that any rival organization might have of misleading its members into believing that they will be recognized by the American labor movement."

While the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union may be given sole jurisdiction by the A. F. of L., that does not mean that it is recognized by

the American labor movement, for the labor movement of this country would be traitors to the members forming its various parts should it endorse the "tainted label" of Tobin's scabs. Assuming the right to say that no job shall be unfair unless Tobin puts his seal of approval on the boycott is rather an odd affair for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has placed its label upon shoes that were produced in notoriously unfair houses, and under conditions that were worse than bestial slavery. When the Cushman & Herbert firm moved from Lynn to Haverhill, Mass., they were given the Boot and Shoe Workers' label in place of the United Shoe Workers' label, although the wages were from \$1.20 to \$1.50 less each day than was paid under the latter union. This is a sample of Tobin's organized scabbery.

Continuing the circular says:
"The contracts now in force between our general union and shoe manufacturers in the United States and Canada are of such vital importance in maintaining a permanent standard of wages and a permanent organization in good times as well as during business depressions as to cause us to hesitate before taking any step which would have the effect of dissolving and annulling existing contracts made with manufacturers in good faith, and with the expectation by them that the methods and policy which have made our contracts a means of preserving the continuous operation of factories without the intervention of strikes and lockouts and which have maintained the highest standard of wages, should not be lightly set aside.

"It would be perfectly natural in the event of a merger of unions of such widely divergent methods of dealing with the wage question and with such widely different conceptions of contract integrity that the manufacturers would terminate our contracts and would hesitate about making any agreements with a new union until it had established a reputation calculated to make its contracts worthy of serious consideration. In other words, to dissolve our present contracts would require us to begin all over again to establish a new reputation before we could hope to reach our present standard of efficiency, especially with all the elements of doubt and odds against success."

Laying aside entirely the matter of the deadening effect of signing contracts we might inquire how the said contracts were secured. The answer is found in a former circular issued by John Tobin. In this circular the scabby methods of "bargain counter" unionism are clearly shown up. It is worthy of reproduction and rapid development of the demand for the great labor leaders.

"To Shoe Manufacturers—The long continued conditions under which the Union Stamp may Union Stamp Shoes having convinced the shoe trade generally that the Union Stamp proposition is something more than a passing fad we venture to address this circular to you, suggesting that you immediately investigate the conditions under which the Union Stamp may be issued and thus place yourself in line to take advantage of the best selling factor in the shoe trade.

In view of the fact that you can use the Stamp without in any way surrendering control of your business or placing yourself to the least disadvantage, EITHER AS TO WAGES OR OTHERWISE, there appears to be no good reason why you should not secure the use of the Union Stamp immediately, which you can do by addressing a letter to the undersigned, who will be pleased to furnish you with all necessary information.

"We have made the splendid record of having gone through the last four years without the violation of a single contract, and without a strike in any department in any factory throughout the entire country where the Union Stamp is used and we are pursuing the policy that our future depends upon strict compliance with the letter and spirit of our contracts.

"Our unbroken record of unbroken contracts is one that we are proud of, and it offers you the best guarantee possible that it is perfectly safe to do business with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of today, no matter what may have been your disappointments in doing business with any past organization in the shoe trade.

"We stand ready to take your factory at its existing scale of wages and issue our Union Stamp under an arbitration contract which absolutely protects you against being required to pay above the market rate of wages. We can organize any factory in any locality and without changing the personnel of the employees, or without loss of time.

"Our rapidly increasing membership and revenue increases the advertising campaign for stamped shoes, which insures stability, and, most significant of all, the shoe jobbers are now giving the preference to Union Stamped Shoes, because they sell best, and are offered at the market price.

"Kindly let us hear from you, with a view of getting your factory in operation, so that you can use the Union Stamp before the next run.

"Respectfully yours,
JOHN F. TOBIN,
General President."

The authenticity of this circular cannot be dodged, for Tobin was forced to acknowledge its authorship at the Toronto convention.

Additional reasons given by Tobin for not trying to gain one union in the industry are that any individual member of the union has the power to get an injunction dissolving such a new union were it to be formed, and any three locals could hold the effects intact by refusing to enter the proposed organization; that the sick and death benefit clauses would prevent such a step—in other words, the shoe workers are organized for the bosses and for death rather than for the workers and for life; that the new elements would be discordant and the employers would fear that contracts would be violated; and finally that the union was formed for a definite purpose and their oath of office stops them from diverting it from its course. Therefore, in the words of the circular, "we decline to submit the matter to our local unions."

There is about as much chance for "bargain counter" unionism, with its "tainted label," to develop into revolutionary industrial unionism as there is for a toad to evolve into a butterfly. And Tobin's isn't the only off-color union in the A. F. of L. by any means. There are union labels and union labels. He who consciously purchases shoes with Tobin's stamp upon them is helping to maintain scabbery.

Shall Murder Be Committed?

Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great textile strike through which 300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefitted by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a young girl, striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,
Secretary-Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti Defence,
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:
Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Ettor-Giovannitti defence.

Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....